

ing the total Military Expenditure and contribution for the last ten years, ending 31st December, 1898.

(4) Will the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer lay upon the table a statement showing the total revenue and expenditure of the Public Office Department separately for the last ten years, ending 31st December, 1898.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Solicitors.
2. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Two million Six hundred and Eighty-one thousand Six hundred and Fifty-one Dollars to the Public Service of the Year 1900.
3. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to make further provision for the sanitation of the Colony and to repeal certain enactments of the closed houses and insanitary dwellings Ordinance, 1891.

4. Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Rating Ordinance, 1888.
N.B.—A meeting of the Finance Committee will be held immediately after the Council.

PHILIPPINE AFFAIRS.

(From Manila Times of October 14th).

CONTRABAND CAPTURED.

This morning 42 Filipinos were brought in before the Provost Marshal General. They had been taken prisoners at Mariguina for trying to carry large supplies of rice through the American lines to the rebels, and were held up by the Provost Marshal General. After examination by the Provost Marshal General, the entire lot were given their liberty, but the rice and other supplies which they carried were confiscated by the Government.

A CHINESE SMUGGLER UNREARDED.

While Detective Romulo of the Secret Service was out yesterday afternoon watching for a burglar on the waterfront, he noticed a large and heavily laden banca being swiftly paddled up the Binondo canal.

Seeing game he quickly followed the canoe which was manned by a Filipino. The boat soon ran under the wharf, and from the shadow of a house several Chinese coolies emerged with baskets into which they commenced to load the goods and carry them ashore.

The detective followed them to a house on Ormiza street where a wealthy Chinaman named Ang Seng Wong maintains a business establishment. After a while he entered the house, and bluffed the Chinaman told him that the game was up. Wang fell into the trap and offered the detective \$50 if he would keep quiet. Romulo took the money and immediately reported to his chief. Secretary Pelle and Detective Roper then visited the house, and informed him that they knew what he was up to, and wanted to know what he had to say. The Chinaman offered them \$100 this time to keep quiet. They took the money and promptly handcuffed the rascal. Wang soon raised his bid to \$1000 if they would let him go, and use their influence in keeping off the detectives that he might operate in future undisturbed. Meanwhile Roper was engaged in gathering up a large store of smuggled goods and piling them in the middle of the room, and Pelle called in Lieutenant Trowbridge who had been awaiting developments outside. Wang was evidently of the opinion that there was no man without his price, for he offered the chief \$1000 more, but he only made matters worse for himself.

He was arrested and two carterons of smuggled merchandise taken from the house, consisting of valuable stuff goods, silks, etc., valued at nearly \$10,000 mex.

Later in the day Mr. Pelle made a search of some of the Chinese stores in town and discovered more goods corresponding to those seized.

This is an important capture as Wang is thought to have been operating an extensive smuggling business for some time past. Great credit is due to the native force of detectives of this department; of which Romulo is one. They are doing very valuable work and prove exceedingly successful in what they undertake. They treat all criminal classes alike, and little ever escapes their notice.

MCKINLEY TO THE CUBANS.

Governor General Brooke has received the following proclamation from the President: "Executive Mansion, Aug. 17, 1899.—To the people of Cuba: The disorganized condition of your island, resulting from the war, and the absence of any generally recognized authority, aside from the temporary military control of the United States, have made it necessary that the United States should follow the restoration of order and peaceful industry by giving its assistance and supervision to the successive steps by which you will proceed to the establishment of an effective system of self-government.

"As a preliminary step in the performance of this duty I have directed that a census of the people of Cuba be taken and have appointed competent and disinterested citizens of Cuba as enumerators and supervisors.

"It is important for the proper arrangement of your new government that the information sought shall be fully and accurately given, and I request that by every means in your power you aid the officers appointed in the performance of their duties.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S CHINESE CREW.

Under the Chinese exclusion law, some members of the crew of the Olympia, who served with such credit at the battle of Manila Bay, as to win special commendation from Admiral Dewey in a letter to the Navy Department, may not be allowed to set foot on shore when his flagship reaches New York.

In the battle with the Spanish fleet they were assigned to duty in passing ammunition and performed other duties connected with fighting the ship, and every one of them did his task well enough for Admiral Dewey, who even suggested that if possible, they be admitted to American citizenship.

His letter was referred to the Treasury Department. The Secretary replied that although he greatly regretted the fact there was no way in which the law could be waived. The Chinese in the Olympia's crew could not be admitted to the United States unless they had been lawfully in this country at the time of their enlistment.

The law is mandatory upon the officials of the Treasury Department, and it will be the duty of Collector of Customs Bidwell at New York to prevent the Chinese members of the Olympia's crew from leaving the ship while she is in New York Harbor. Under the law, a naval vessel, is part of the soil of the country and technically if any of them were enlisted in San Francisco they have not been out of the United States while serving on the Olympia.

It is not probable, however, that any action would be taken by the Treasury officials should the Chinese be allowed to land on the supposition that they are legally entitled to reside in the United States.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

16th October.

DARING ROBBERY IN THE CAPITAL.

(1) The Censor Shuang Shou (Muncho), who has charge of the Northern city of the capital, reports the arrest of four bandits implicated in a robbery on the night of the 11th instant, the victims being the Tung Ho-ho Bank, situated in one of the principal side streets of that city. Some 50 in 60 men armed with guns and swords attacked the said bank and took away a considerable amount in silver and notes, as well as valuable clothing. That these bandits should dare to commit an armed robbery within the very shadow of the Imperial Palace is indeed the summit of audacity and lawlessness, and they should be punished to the utmost extent of the law for it. The captured bandits are hereby commanded to be handed to the Board of Punishments for trial, and strict search should be made for the rest of this gang. Let none be allowed to escape the meshes of the law.

THE NEW GENERAL OF YOHOU.

Lu Hsing-ta is appointed Brigadier-General of the Yehou military division of Hunan province.—A. C. D. News.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

From Free Press (Aberdeen) Sept. 20th, 1899.
NEW YORK, Sept. 18th, 1899.

A distinct and most important departure in the policy of the Democratic party is announced in the New York Herald in a communication from the well-known politician Colonel Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal. Colonel Watterson occupies among the Democrats and before the country a position analogous to what Horace Greeley filled on the Republican side during his lifetime. His word is not law, but it commands supreme respect and has unfailingly committed a large section of the Democratic party to any course he has recommended. The New York Herald publishes his article in big type. In substance Colonel Watterson says that Mr. W. J. Bryan is the Democratic nominee for next President, that he will have no contest in the coming National Democratic convention, that the party will not again put him forward as identified with sound money currency, but will in absolute unity sustain him on an issue of far-reaching importance and over-mastering interest. That issue is expansionism. Anti-expansionism, says Colonel Watterson, is anti-democracy. The Democratic party have ever been to the forefront in advocating national expansion. The Democratic leaders ought now to say—"We will guide the way to the termination of the Philippine troubles. The country has had enough of temporising and military tomfoolery under McKinley; all in the interest of a political Dictator. Give us a statesman in the White House; give us a soldier in the Philippines." Above all, let Democrats remember that no party ever threw itself across the path of its country's greatness and glory and lived.

TELEGRAMS.

The following are from the Bombay Gazette:

Movements of British Troops in Natal.

The British batteries of Artillery, which left Ladysmith ostensibly for Dundee, have been suddenly ordered to Newcastle which is nearer to the frontier.
The British troops at Gleeson are occupying a kopje in the vicinity.
Strong breastworks have been erected and the top of the railway bridges guarded day and night.

Departure of Durban Volunteers for Colenso.

The Durban Light Infantry and three gun detachments of Naval Volunteers left Durban to-day for Colenso, and had a most enthusiastic send-off.

The Burghers warned for service.

All the burghers have been warned for immediate service.

Colonial Volunteers for South Africa.

A Conference of the Military Commandants of all the Australasian Colonies, except New Zealand, is sitting at Melbourne to discuss the equipment and despatch of a force for service in South Africa.
Volunteers are coming forward in large numbers in all the Colonies.
Fourteen hundred Victorians have already volunteered.

The Boers on the Natal Border.

One thousand Boers at Utrecht have cut a route through the high bank of the Buffalo River and are ready to cross into Natal.

Boer Forces Moving up to the Front.

Horses and provisions were commandeered from Johannesburg yesterday, and one thousand four hundred burghers took their departure for the front.
A large force including Artillery has also left Pretoria for Volksrust.

The Boer Force at Volksrust.

The Boers have now a force of four thousand five hundred men concentrated at Volksrust, including five hundred Germans who volunteered for service.

Natal Local Forces Moving North.

The whole of the Natal local forces and a great part of the Police have gone north. The Berkshire Regiment has been despatched to Nanau Poort.

Boers Mobilising near Mafeking.

Two thousand Boers are mobilised on the frontier near Mafeking.

Boer Camp near Vryheid.

A Boer Camp has also been established near Vryheid, where a great force will be mobilised probably on Monday.

Military Activity in the Orange Free State.

There are numerous signs of military activity in the Orange Free State, where the Burghers are concentrating.

The Natal Volunteers moving up.

The Natal Volunteers have reached Ladysmith, and a portion of them have proceeded to Helpmakaar to defend the border.

Hostilities Believed to be Imminent.

Hostilities between the opposing forces on the frontier are believed to be imminent.

The Boers Massing Their Forces.

October 1st.
Various reports are current, but most of them concur that the Boers are rapidly massing their forces near Charlestown and Mafeking. The latter place is especially exposed to attack.

Scarcity of Water in Bechuanaland and Rhodesia.

A scarcity of water in Bechuanaland and Rhodesia is causing the military much anxiety.

The Question of Disarmament.

The Times says that it will be impossible after what has happened that the Boers should remain armed whilst the Uitlanders are unarmed.

Refugee Uitlanders Insulted.

BRITISHERS TRAMPLED UPON.
LONDON, October 3rd.

A crowd of Boers at a station on the Delagoa Line of Railway forced a number of refugee passengers in a train to uncover their heads during the singing of the Volkslied and severely kicked and trampled upon several Englishmen.

Arrival of an Indian Transport at Durban.

The Transport *Dalpoora* arrived at Durban last evening from Bombay with the 21st Battery of Field Artillery, which will be landed to-day.

The Orange Free State Troops Concentrating.

The Orange Free State Artillery under Commandant Albrecht is moving towards Kimberley.

The Free Staters have also occupied Bothas Pass, which is situated twenty miles from Newcastle.

The Boers Hold Sandspit.

A Boer force of 5,000 men and twenty-three guns holds Sandspit, and a force of 4,000 men holds Muller's Farm.

Hurried Movement Towards the Free State.

Three squadrons of Natal Carabineers were hurriedly mustered at Ladysmith, and started in the direction of the Orange Free State border.

Natives on the War Path.

The Natives have looted some stores at Charlestown.

Increase of British Revenue.

The British Revenue Returns show for the quarter an increase of £1,613,295 and for the last six months an increase of £3,492,452.

Omnibus and Tram Companies to be Requisitioned.

LONDON, October 2.
The Government have notified the Metropolitan Omnibus and Tramway Companies that they may have to requisition them for horses.

General White hastening to the Front.

October 5th.
General Sir George White is hastening to Durban with the utmost speed from Capetown.

The Reported British Advance into the Free State.

The report that the British were entering the Orange Free State from Kimberley is not true.

Movement of troops.

The 5th Lancers have arrived at Ladysmith.

Conference of Liberal Leaders.

A Conference of Liberal leaders was held yesterday. Lord Rosebery, Sir W. V. Harcourt and Mr. Morley were not present, and nothing was decided.
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will speak at Maidstone to-morrow.

More Transports Chartered.

LONDON, October 4th.
The Government have chartered the Peninsular and Oriental steamers *Formosa* and *Oriental* to convey troops to the Cape.
The steamer *Nubia* also goes to the Cape instead of taking out the Indian reliefs.

Arrival of Bombay Transports at Durban.

DURBAN, October 5th.
The following transports have arrived at Durban from India all well—
The *Sutlej* and *City of London* with the Devons.
The *Prithvi* with the 53rd Field Battery.
The *Porahna* with the King's Royal Rifles.
The *Prithvi* with the 19th Hussars.
Sir A. Hunter, Chief of the Staff, is on the *City of London*.

Four Transports Engaged.

LONDON, October 3rd.
The *Harwarden Castle*, the *Lismore Castle*, the *Roslin Castle*, and the *Harlech Castle* have been chartered as transports and ordered to be ready in ten days.
They are to accommodate 4,000 men.

Staff Appointments.

Colonel Brodiehurst, of the Royal Horse Guards, (the Blues) will sail in the *Mexican* to command a Cavalry Division in Natal.
Major Girard, the constructor of the Sudan Railway, will also leave in the *Mexican* for the Cape.

Precautions at Mafeking.

The Imperial authorities at Mafeking have armed the Civil Guard, thus over-riding the Cape Cabinet, whose policy is the subject of much criticism.

Arrival of Another Transport.

The Transport *Secundra* with the 42nd Battery and a Veterinary Hospital, has arrived at Durban from Bombay.
The troops on board the *Lalpoora*, consisting 21st Battery and Artillery Staff, have been landed, and proceeded at once to the front.

A Wire from Bloemfontein.

A telegram from Bloemfontein states that the Landroft of Boshof writes that British troops have crossed the Free State border from Kimberley.

Honours for Service in East Africa.

October 3rd.
Captain Austen and Captain Burke have been awarded the Distinguished Service Order for services in East Africa.

Fighting Near Berbera.

A telegram from Jibuti states that a British force has landed on the Somali Coast and fought the Pretender and his Mahdist followers near Berbera.
Twenty-seven natives were killed in the action.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

Captain G. A. Taylor, of the steamship *Dianthus*, reports:—Fresh to moderate N.E. breeze. Weather fine. On the evening of the 20th, passed two American transports bound in to Manila.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

Names.	From.	Date.
Guthrie	Port Darwin	To-morrow
Mike Maru	Singapore	To-morrow
Yawata Maru	Nagasaki	To-morrow
Bornia	Singapore	Oct. 25th
Kinloch	Singapore	Oct. 25th
Hakata Maru	Singapore	Oct. 25th
Bamburg	Singapore	Oct. 25th
Bengal	Singapore	Oct. 25th
Coptic	Japan	Oct. 25th
Kagoshima Maru	Moji	Oct. 25th
Queen Adelaide	Portland, Or.	Nov. 8th
Empress of India	Vancouver	Nov. 9th
America Maru	San Francisco	Nov. 11th
Chingtu	Sydney	Nov. 12th

We would direct the attention of shipping firms to the style in which "Steamers Expected" and "Projected Sailings" are now published in these columns, and in so doing respectfully urge the managers of shipping firms to give orders to their clerks to furnish this info, on the basis already supplied gratis with the latest available information every day.

PROJECTED SAILINGS.

Ship.	Destination.	Date.
Aberfeldie	Portland, &c.	Nov. 11th
Algoa	San Francisco, &c.	Nov. 21st
Ambria	Havre, &c.	Dec. 24th
America Maru	San Francisco, &c.	Nov. 14th
Argyll	New York	Oct. 25th
Bamburg	Havre, &c.	Nov. 28th
Bayer	Straits, &c.	Nov. 8th
Bengal	Shanghai, &c.	Oct. 25th
Bingo Maru	Marseilles, &c.	Nov. 17th
Breconshire	Victoria, B.C.	Oct. 25th
Candia	London	Oct. 24th
Carlisle City	San Diego, &c.	Dec. 31st
Carmarthenshire	San Diego, &c.	Nov. 15th
Changsha	Yokohama & Kobe	Oct. 25th
China	San Francisco, &c.	Dec. 16th
Choyang	Manila	Oct. 24th
City of Dublin	Victoria, B.C.	Dec. 30th
Coptic	San Francisco, &c.	Nov. 4th
Diamante	Manila	Oct. 27th
Doris	San Francisco, &c.	Oct. 23rd
Emp. China	Vancouver, &c.	Oct. 25th
Emp. India	Nov. 22nd	
Emp. Japan	Dec. 20th	
Gaelic	San Francisco, &c.	Nov. 30th
Hailong	Swatow	Oct. 24th
Hakata Maru	Kobe & Yokohama	Oct. 26th
Hakata Maru	Vladivostok, &c.	Oct. 26th
Hector	London	Nov. 14th
Hongkong Maru	San Francisco, &c.	Oct. 31st
Idzumi Maru	Victoria, B.C.	Nov. 16th
Java	London	Nov. 2nd
Kagoshima Maru	Bombay, &c.	Oct. 31st
Karlsruhe	Straits, &c.	Nov. 3rd
König Albert	Straits, &c.	Dec. 13th
Kingsberg	Havre, &c.	Dec. 10th
Kwangzei	Shanghai	Oct. 26th
Legazpi	Manila	Oct. 24th
Madison	London	Nov. 28th
Madzura Maru	Swatow, &c.	Oct. 29th
Mike Maru	Kobe & Yokohama	Oct. 27th
Monmouthshire	Portland, &c.	Dec. 23rd
Meyone	New York	Nov. 15th
Nippon Maru	San Francisco, &c.	Jan. 3rd
Oanfa	Marseilles, &c.	Oct. 30th
Odenburg	Straits, &c.	Feb. 29th
Onseng	San Francisco, &c.	Oct. 25th
Orestes	London	Oct. 31st
Paranatta	Europe, &c.	Oct. 28th
Preussen	Straits, &c.	Jan. 10th
Prinz Heinrich	Straits, &c.	Dec. 27th
Queen Adelaide	Victoria, B.C.	Nov. 16th
Rohilla	Japan	Oct. 29th
Sachsen	Straits, &c.	Feb. 7th
Saint Irene	Victoria, B.C.	Dec. 9th
Salvadora	Manila	Oct. 26th
Sibiria	Havre, &c.	Nov. 10th
St. Mark	New York, &c.	Oct. 25th
Strathgyle	San Diego, &c.	Oct. 25th
Suevia	Havre, &c.	Nov. 15th
Suisang	Singapore, &c.	Oct. 25th
Szechuen	Manila	Oct. 30th
Tsinan	Swatow, &c.	Oct. 24th
Yawata Maru	Manila, &c.	Oct. 27th

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

Meteorological means based on fifteen years' observations to 1898.

Barometer 29.982
Thermometer 76.2
Humidity 71
Rainfall 5.794

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.
On date at 10 a.m. On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer 30.08 30.01
Temperature 78 79
Humidity 71 50
Rainfall 0 0

TO-DAY.

Monday, 23rd October, 1899.
Chinese—19th of 9th moon of 25th year of Kwang-shi.
Sun—Rises 6hr. 1min.
Sets 5hr. 27min.
Moon—Max. Dec. 24th at 11 a.m.
High water 1hr. 58min.
Low water—Morning 5hr. 49min.
Afternoon 5hr. 21min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1849—58 piratical vessels destroyed by Captain Hay and Wilcox of H.M. Ship's *Columbia* and *Fury*.

1856—The Arrow was commenced.

1866—Earl of Derby died.

1896—Dr. Sun Yat Sen released by the Chinese Embassy in London by order of Lord Salisbury. New Mosque of the Hongkong Regiment at Kowloon opened.

TO-MORROW.

Tuesday, 24th October, 1899.
Chinese—20th of 9th moon of 25th year of Kwang-shi.

Sun—Rises 6hr. 2min.
Sets 5hr. 27min.
High water 2hr. 0min.
Low water—Morning 6hr. 30min.
Afternoon 5hr. 30min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1860—Pekin Convention between China and Great Britain signed.

1875—Messrs. Governor and Baber left Shanghai on a Mission to Yunnan to investigate the circumstances of the murder of Mr. Margary.

1878—Rebellions of Samur at Kumamoto, Japan; 400 soldiers killed by insurgents.

1882—Loss of steamer *Palatin* off the coast of Hainan.

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
HAKUAI MARU W. Nishimura	VLADIVOSTOK, VIA SWATOW, AMOY, SHANGHAI, WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO, CHEMULPO & NAGASAKI	THURSDAY, 26th October, at Noon.
HAKATA MARU F. L. Sommer	Kobe and YOKOHAMA	THURSDAY, 26th October, at 4 P.M.
MIKE MARU S. Kawamura	Kobe and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 27th October, at 4 P.M.
YAWATA MARU A. E. Moses	MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	FRIDAY, 27th October, at 4 P.M.
KAGOSHIMA MARU R. Nunome	HOMBAI, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TUESDAY, 31st October, at Noon.
KAWACHI MARU J. T. Thompson	MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID	FRIDAY, 3rd Nov., at Noon.
*IDZUMI MARU M. J. Currow	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA Kobe & YOKOHAMA	THURSDAY, 16th Nov., at 4 P.M.
BINGO MARU G. E. T. Cook	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	FRIDAY, 17th Nov., at Noon.

* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

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A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1899.

"CLAYMORE."

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

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Hongkong, 19th August, 1899.

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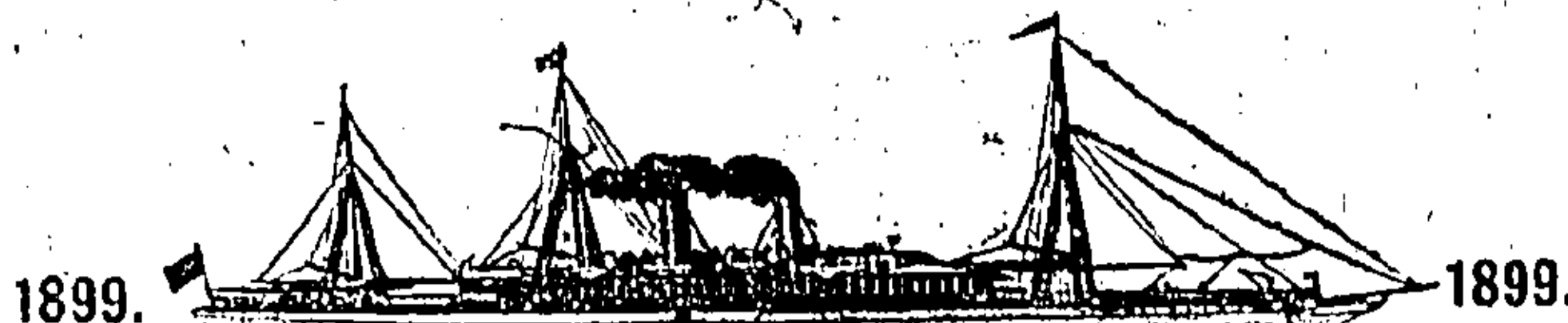
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Hongkong, 11th September 1899.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 25th Oct., 1899.
EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov., 1899.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. D. Bowles, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 20th Dec., 1899.

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Hongkong, 27th September, 1899.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Tuesday, 14th Nov., at Noon.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Saturday, 9th Dec., at Noon.

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Wednesday, 3rd Jan., 1900, at Noon.

THE Steamship

"AMERICA MARU," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 14th November, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1899.

[1310]

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

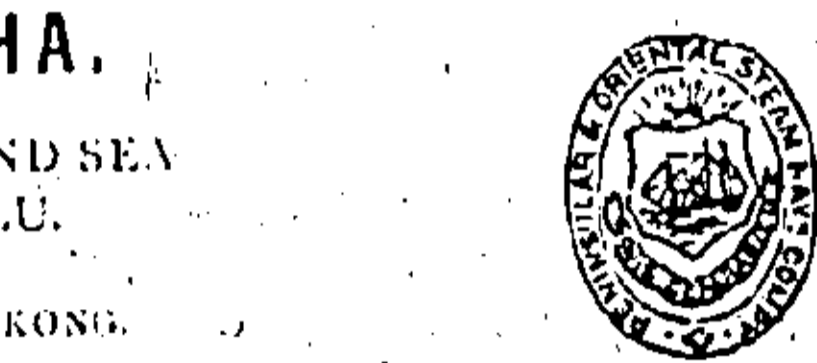
J. EYES FLUID

THE BEST DISINFECTANT.

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1897.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. (Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"PARRAMATTA," Captain A. Symonds, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be shipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars apply to H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1899.

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NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS: LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Daguer	Wednesday 8th Nov.
König Albert	Wednesday 13th Dec.
Prinz Heinrich	Wednesday 27th Dec.
Preussen	Wednesday 10th Jan.
Karlsruhe	Wednesday 24th Jan.
Sachsen	Wednesday 7th Feb.
Oldenburg	Wednesday 21st Feb.
Bayern	Wednesday 7th March.
Stuttgart	Wednesday 21st March.
König Albert	Wednesday 4th April.
Weimar	Wednesday 18th April.
Prinz Heinrich	Wednesday 2nd May.
Preussen	Wednesday 16th May.
Hamburg	Wednesday 30th May.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of Nov., 1899, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship "BAYERN," Captain E. Pohn, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on MONDAY, the 6th November. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 7th November, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON on TUESDAY, the 7th November. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than 25 lbs and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1899.

[1293]

Mails.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

(Freight Service.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

(East Asiatic Service.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SUEVIA	MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG. (LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	12th November. Freight.
*SIBIRIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	About 19th November. Freight and Passage.
Braun	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	About 28th November. Freight.
BAMBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	November. Freight.
*KONIGSBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	About 10th December. Freight and Passage.
Christiansen	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	About 24th December. Freight.
AMIRIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	December.

* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

*Onsang (via Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama)	Wednesday, 25th Oct., at Noon.
*Algoa (via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Tuesday, 21st Nov., at Noon.
China (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)	Saturday, 16th Dec., at Noon.

(* Taking Cargo only.)

THE Chartered Steamship

"ONSAANG."

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States of America. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1899.

[1]

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO, the UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

Carmarthenshire | 2,929 | about | Nov. 15
Strathgyle | 5,023 | about | Dec. 15
Carlisle City | 3,002 | about | Dec. 31

THE Steamship

"CARMARTHENSIRE"

will be despatched for SAN DIEGO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 15th November.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo destined to points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1899.

[1320]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Preconshire	3,567 G. E. Elliott Oct. 28.
Queen Adelaide	2,832 F. McNair Nov. 18.
Saint Irene	3,877 W. Attree Dec. 9.
City of Dublin	3,328 J. R. Rae Dec. 30.

ALSO

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, IN CONNECTION WITH OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Aberglide | 3,777 | J. Murray | Nov. 11.
Monmouthshire | 2,874 | W. A. Evans | Dec. 23.
Aberglide | 3,777 | J. Murray | Jan. 27.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by the Line, HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Tables. DOCTOR and STEWARDESSE carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £28.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application. Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Or. (whichever may be the destination of the steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1899.

[4]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND

BY THE MAIL.

The following are culled from home exchanges from dates 21st to 23rd Sept.:-

Mid-Lancashire Engineers.
Lord James of Hereford has given his arbitration award in favour of the Mid-Lancashire engineers receiving an advance of 1s. per week in wages, to date from 1st July last.
The dispute arose out of a conditional agreement between the employers and the men that the advance should be granted if the state of trade warranted. The employers maintained that the state of trade had not warranted the advance.

Plague at Beyrout.

The Foreign Office notifies that the British Legation at Beyrout reports that Beyrout has been declared infected with plague, and the Levant coast as far as Egypt suspected. Body linen, used sacks, fruits, and vegetables arriving there are prohibited. Travellers are only admitted twelve days after departure thence. The sanitary inspection is at Sullia.

Admiral Montojo Sentenced.

MADRID, September 21st.
The Supreme Court-martial has sentenced Admiral Montojo, commander of the special squadron which surrendered to the Americans at Cavite, to be placed on the reserve list. In addition the admiral is deprived of his right to promotion.—Reuter.

Frozen for two Years.

WHALE'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE IN THE ICE NEAR HUDSON BAY.
The White Star mail steamship *Germanic*, which arrived at Queenstown from New York on Wednesday night, brought intelligence that the British steamer *Mancheater*, trading from Liverpool to Montreal, spoke the whaler *Era* on 6 Sept., flying signals of distress.
A boat's crew was sent to the whaler, and found that she had for two years and three months been frozen in the ice near Hudson Bay.
The crew were in want of provisions and other articles, which the steamer supplied. The captain of the whaler was seriously ill.

U.S. Presidency Campaign.

BOSTON, Friday.
The Democratic State Convention has elected 30 delegates to next year's National Convention who are pledged to vote for the nomination of Mr. Bryan to the Presidency.—Reuter.

Big Chicago Blaze.

1,500 TERRIFIED HORSES ESCAPE IN A WILD STAMPEDE.
NEW YORK, Friday.
A great fire broke out during the night at Chicago, at the Union Stock Yards. The damage is estimated at 300,000 dollars. There were 1,500 horses on the premises, who, terrified by the flames, escaped in the wild stampede.
A number of people were injured by the maddened animals.—Central News.

Queen Wilhelmina Robbed.

ANTWERP, Thursday.
There has been a strange robbery at Queen Wilhelmina's palace at The Hague.
A number of gold and silver toilet articles were found to be mysteriously stolen from the young queen's dressing room. The police are still seeking for clues.

Miss's Hoard.

TREASURES ACCUMULATED BY MOULDER OF PENTONVILLE.
At the meeting of the Holborn Board of Guardians the clerk read a letter from a firm of solicitors with regard to the estate of Moulder, the Pentonville miser, who died in the City-rod Workhouse on 13 Sept.
The deceased's belongings included £48 in gold, 21 £5 notes, one £10 note, a life policy for £400, with bonus, two silver watches, lady's long gold chain, 15 silver spoons, one pair of sugar tongs, one precious stone, a small bar of gold, three gold-mounted pins, &c. The 145, 11d. found upon the deceased had been taken for his keep during the two days that he had been under the care of the guardians.
Mr. Barton moved that the solicitors be allowed an inspection of the papers in the interests of the brother and sister of the deceased, who claimed the property. No will has as yet been found. The chairman said that none of the property would be parted with until legal title had been shown.

Recent Wills.

The following are amongst the wills recently proved:

NAME.	ADDRESS.	PERSONALTY.
Joseph Shaw...	The Woodlands, Sandal Magna, Wakefield...	£165,772
Charles Wheeler, J. P. and D. L.	Ledstone Hall, Normanton...	65,580
John White...	The Grange, Downfield-rd., Clifton...	31,758
John Smith...	6, King's-rd., Clapham-park...	23,681
Rev. Richard Atkinson...	5, Royal-crescent, Bath...	13,762
Sir Henry Edw. Dryden...	Canons Asby, Byfleet, Northants...	4,361
Richmer George Dixon...	Groydon...	3,885
George Wheeler...	73, Crescent-rd., Ramsgate...	3,037
The Ven. James Jameson...	Greenbank, co. Carlow...	2,873
Henry Maude...	Westminster Palace...	606

The gross value of the estate of the late Mr. Charles Wheeler has been assessed at £174,327 5s. 2d.

Wireless Telegraphy.

HUMAN VOICES HEARD THROUGH THE EARTH.
A RUSSIAN SCIENTIST'S EXPERIMENTS TO BE SHORTLY TREATED BY ELECTRICAL EXPERTS.
Sir William Preece's wireless telephone experiments, by which it is announced it has been possible to hear distinct series of tones used on the Morse principle, has caused great interest in the electrical world, and has been made the subject of a statement, by Dr. Peter Siemens, who has been hard at work for years on a system of wireless telephony.

THROUGH THE EARTH.

In an interview with a representative of the *Central News* Dr. Siemens said:

"I have read some account of Sir William Preece's wireless telephone experiments, but I may say that I am not working on anything like the same principle. I am not working on Herian waves at all. My principle is that of using only one means of conduction—namely,

the earth. I simply send electricity through the earth from one apparatus to another, in sympathy with it. No high poles or balloons, or anything of the kind, are required for my system.
"My apparatus is small and portable. Of course I cannot, for obvious reasons, just at present tell you about its construction and method of use."

"I have not had an opportunity of examining Sir William Preece's system, but I see that in the newspaper account all that is claimed for it is that the users can hear taps, which, when used as a Morse system, can be utilised in the sending of messages.
"Now, from this it would appear that to be able to use his invention one must be a telegraph operator, or other person understanding the Morse code."

THE HUMAN VOICE.

"Of course, I don't know what Sir William has in his mind for the future, but I claim that by my invention not only taps, but the spoken words, the sound of the human voice, can be heard, and that at great distances. I have already carried out successful experiments over short distances, with excellent results. Soon I hope to be in a position to give a series of practical demonstrations in the presence of electrical experts."

Mr. Siemens took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He is now in permanent residence in London.

Stranger than Fiction.

CLEVER RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY. NEARLY £6,000 WORTH OF THE BUENOS AYRES BONDS DISCOVERED BY INSPECTOR PENTON.

Thanks to the astuteness of Detective-inspector Penton, of the City Police, Messrs. Newman, Stignand, and Company, of Warrimoor, Thromorton-st., will get back nearly £6,000 of the £500,000 worth of Buenos Ayres bonds which were stolen from their office early in the year. This is the second stroke of smart detective business Inspector Penton has accomplished.

First, he arrested Harry Christie, a former clerk in the employ of the firm, and was able to charge him with complicity in the theft. The arrest took place practically within a few hours of the detection of his fellow-employee Somers, who was caught by Inspector Abbott in a distant unincorporated corner of British Columbia.

Christie and Somers (alias Chick) went out to Canada together, Somers staying there, and his friend returning during the summer. Christie, "living the life of a gentleman," was arrested at Newcross early last week, but when the detective searched his trunk he only found 200 dollars. "I made a lot of money by speculating on the Stock Exchange," was the young man's explanation of that.

ON THE TRACK.

But since the police-court proceedings at the Guildhall last Wednesday the wily detective has been very busy, for an idea struck him that as all the bonds had been turned into hard cash, some of it might be put away snugly.

For several days he hunted high and low, and then the idea struck him that there might be a happy hunting ground among the cloak-rooms and "left luggage" at the railway terminus.

"Last night," writes a *Leader* representative, "I learned what success attended his efforts. The police, of course, were mysteriously silent on the matter. They knew nothing. Nor was the firm who lost the bonds more communicative. The mode a detective himself was nowhere to be found, but from inquiries in another quarter, I learned that before the inspector had gone very far he ran against some unclaimed luggage booked under a name that in itself was a sufficient excuse for examining the contents. This was at Vauxhall."

"Next day I went away among spick-and-span summer suits and irrepressible linen were handfuls of sovereigns. That was the first find. Searches similarly conducted at Waterloo, St. Pancras, and other termini resulted, strangely enough, in other discoveries of further caches of golden sovereigns. It was quite exciting work."

GOLD MINES AT THE STATIONS.
"From station to station went the energetic inspector, with his faithful myrmidons in the rear. How many separate 'finds' these officers struck I cannot ascertain. Some, I understand, were made in the provinces, but the majority came off in and around London. And what was discovered was all, or nearly all, in gold."

"Thieves who were smart enough to filch bundles of valuable bonds from under the very noses of their guardians would take care that as soon as the paper was converted into cash that cash should be untraceable. Notes and numbers and dates are unsafe. So everything possible was turned into gold so that it could not be traced."

Inspector Penton's find ran into the very substantial sum of about £6,000. It was a very smart bit of work, and something which will be heartily appreciated by Messrs. Newman, whose losses will thus be cut down from £8,000 to £2,000."

Appeal to Englishmen.

"SHALL I SLAY MY BROTHER BOER?"
POWERFUL PAMPHLET ON THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS BY MR. W. T. STEAD, WHO CALLS FOR PEACE METHODS.

In a pamphlet entitled "Shall I Slay My Brother Boer?" which will be published in the near future by the Transvaal Committee, Mr. W. T. Stead makes a personal and powerful appeal to the conscience of his fellow countrymen in the present crisis.
War, he says, is either the most impetuous and sacred of all duties or it is the greatest of all crimes, the sum of all the villainies. Let us make sure that by carrying fire and sword through the Transvaal our action would not come under the latter category.

A STRAIGHT QUESTION.

"To all those of my fellow-countrymen who are declaring that there is nothing for it but to cry 'Havoc' and let slip the dogs of war, I venture to address a simple question."

"Have you before giving judgment which involves you in the responsibility of taking your brother's life devoted five minutes serious thought as to whether your motives are free from prejudice and self-interest?"
"Let it be admitted that the Boers are an insufferable lot of canting ruffians, who are never weary of boasting that they whipped us at Majuba and worsted us at Doornkop; is that good enough to justify the employment of the armed strength of the British Empire to massacre them into modesty?"

A DREYFUS ANALOGY.

Mr. Stead draws an analogy between the Dreyfus affair and the Transvaal trouble:
"Dreyfus, like the Boer, belongs to an unpopular race. Like the Transvaal, he was tried by a tribunal strongly prejudiced against him, and his conviction was obtained by the same unblinking appeals to national passion and self-interest which are relied upon in our Press for bounding this nation into war. In Mr. Chamberlain we have the General Mercier of the situation."

"The verdict at Rennes condemned an innocent individual to save the honor of the French army. If we go to war with the Transvaal,

we condemn to death a State to save the cause of British Imperialism; by their savage determination to avenge Majuba."

DISPROPORTIONATE STRIFE.

The mere statement of the disproportion between each other in the unions and parishes of England than the whole of the Boer population of the Transvaal. If we exclude women, children, and bed-ridden old men, it is probable that there are almost as many able-bodied men in Lord Rowton's lodging-houses in London at this moment as the whole of the adult male Boers."

SUZERAINTY.

Mr. Stead pursuing both Mr. Chamberlain and Sir A. Milner of convicts a policy which they have previously denounced as fatal to the interests of South Africa, and dealing with the interpretation of the word "suzerainty," says: "Surely never have two States stood confronting each other in arms, ready to drench the battlefield with human blood over a question of such tepidity that it requires the training of a schoolman to appreciate its significance. If peace is to be preserved all that need be done is to make an etymological sacrifice to secure an immense political advantage."

"If we slay our brother Boer with no better warrant than a desire to wipe out, Majuba, or seize the goldfields, we sink to the level of the cut-throat and the buccaner, and we shall not long have to wait for the vengeance and the doom of South Africa, which might have been an Australia will become another Ireland, a millstone tied around our neck, the only disaffected province in the whole of our Colonial Empire."

DREYFUS'S ADDRESS TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

PARIS, Thursday.
Alfred Dreyfus announces to-day, in very measured language, that he will not rest contented with a pardon.

I will continue to seek reparation for the frightful judicial error of which I am still the victim. I wish all France to know by a definite judgment that I am innocent. My heart will not be appeased until there is no longer one Frenchman who can impute to me a crime which another has committed.

What Dreyfus can do is to seek for a new fact which does not come within the category of the "choses jugées" (the borders are now closed and justice is being done) which will induce a Minister of Justice to bring the case once more before the Court of Cassation.

The Court of Cassation may quash the Rennes judgment entirely if it thinks proper, and then Dreyfus may claim compensation and reintegration in his former rank in the army.

But it must be obvious to him, as it is to everybody else, that after Rennes the army would no longer tolerate him in its midst, and it is not conceivable for a moment that he would wish to resume his military duties. If his innocence be proclaimed he would have to resign his commission.

The unimpaired tone of Dreyfus's proclamation indicates plainly enough that he does not mean to be the cat paw of unjudicious friends any longer, and will manage his case in his own way.

Where Dreyfus is.

HE HAS FOUND A RETREAT WITH RELATIVES NEAR MARSEILLES.

CARPENTRAS (VAUCLUSE), Thursday.
Capt. Alfred Dreyfus arrived here a half-past eight this morning, accompanied by his brother and his nephew, M. Paul Valabregue.

Captain Dreyfus went at once to the country house known as "La Quintine," belonging to his brother-in-law, who has been established as a cloth merchant in the town for 25 years. He will consequently be among his friends and relatives.

His wife is expected to arrive here from Paris late to-night.

Captain Dreyfus's state of health does not, it appears, at present permit of his receiving visitors, but his family expect that the favourable climate of this district, in which he intends to spend some months, will go far to restore his strength. The news of his arrival here soon became known, but did not give rise to any demonstrations.

Carpentras is to the north and slightly to the west of Marseilles.

The launch of the "London."
OUR LATEST FIRST-CLASS BATTLESHIP. SHE IS OF THE IMPROVED FORMIDABLE TYPE, AND WAS LAID DOWN AT PORTSMOUTH NINE MONTHS AGO.

The new first-class battleship *London* was launched from Portsmouth Dockyard yesterday under most favourable conditions. The crowd of spectators was larger than any seen at similar events in Portsmouth for a long time past, and everything passed off without the slightest hitch.

The keel of the *London* was laid down on 8th Dec. last. Since then 5,000 tons of material have been built into the ship, and this represented her weight at the time of launching. She is built from the designs of Sir William White, director of naval construction, and under the local supervision of Mr. Yates, chief constructor, and of Mr. Ellis, constructor.

She is one of a class of which there are three building at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Devonport. They are described as "Improved Formidables." When completed she will represent a capital expenditure of over one million pounds sterling, this including the cost of armament.

Her principal dimensions are: length between perpendiculars, 400 feet; length over all, 430 feet; breadth, 75 feet; displacement, 15,000 tons; mean draught, 26 ft. 6 in. She will be propelled by twin screws each driven by triple expansion engines of 7,500 horse-power, the steam being supplied by two independent water tube boilers of Belleville type.

COAL CAPACITY.

The machinery is supplied by the Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Ltd., Hull. The coal carried at mean draught will be 900 tons, though provision is made for storage of 2,100 tons. Her armour resembles that of the *Formidable* except for one important modification. The armour of the *London* is continued right forward to meet the special plating on the bow, and is treated by the improved Harvey process. The side armour is 9 in. thick and 15 ft. deep.

The *London's* main armament will consist of four 12 in. breechloading wire guns of new and improved type, mounted in pairs fore and aft, and protected by thick armour shields. She will also carry 12 6 in. quick-firing guns of the type 16 12-pounder quick-firers, besides smaller weapons for boat and field service, and six Maxim guns in the two fighting tops and eight Maxims. Four submerged torpedo tubes will be fitted.

A conspicuous feature of the design is the formidable ram, a solid mass of steel weighing over 35 tons. The *London* will have an elaborate electrical outfit, and her complement, if commissioned, will be 780 men. She has been built on the slipway from which the *Queen* launched the *Royal Arthur*.

THE LAUNCH.

The workmen were busy on an early hour yesterday morning setting her up by removing the keel blocks and gradually throwing her weight on the launching cradle. Amongst the distinguished visitors was Lady Hamilton, who had consented to perform the christening ceremony. She was accompanied by Lord George Hamilton, Sir Frederick and Lady Fitzwygram, the Mayor and Mayoress of Portsmouth, the Admiral of the Fleet (Sir Nowell Salmon), Admiral-superintendent Aldrich, Rear-Admiral Douglas represented the Admiralty, and a large number of naval and military officers, including several from the Japanese warship *Shikishima*, now lying at Portsmouth, also attended.

The usual religious service having been conducted by the Rev. A. Law, dockyard chaplain, Lady Hamilton christened the *London* by breaking a garland decked with wine over the ram and wishing the ship success. She then took a mallet and chisel, and severed the cord which released the weights that knocked away the last dog shores, setting free the ship.

After a brief application of hydraulic pressure the ship slid down the greased ways and entered the water in magnificent style, amid loud cheers and the strains of "Rule Britannia," and the National Anthem, played by the band of the Royal Marine Artillery.

The *London's* two sister ships, the *Venerable* and the *Butler*, will both be launched in a few weeks. The three are not excellent in the British navy or in any fleet. They are only exceeded—and that very slightly in respect of displacement—by three ships building for Japan. Russia's biggest ship is of 12,700 tons and 376 ft. in length. France's *Jena* is 12,052 tons and 360 ft. long, Germany's *Kaiser Friedrich III.* and her two consorts, 11,180 tons and 357 ft. 4 in. long, while the U. S. latest ships are 10,850 long and of 12,300 tons.

"The Moonlight Blossom."

THE JAPANESE PLAY AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

If some magic wand were to touch this strange play by Mr. C. B. Fernald (the very interesting author of "The Cat and the Coffer") and were to be able suddenly to isolate its component parts I believe the elements would divide themselves thus: 1. Toy-symphony—unearthly sackbuts and fairy palerettes and primitive dulcimers, and clashing of elaborated castanets. 2. Japan Exhibition. Special feature. Temple courtyard on view. In the course of the evening the Japanese methods of lighting upon stilts, of lassoing misdeameants, of drawing water, and of taking afternoon tea, with other native customs, will be demonstrated at intervals. Admission free for all visitors to the exhibition. 3. Melodrama of more or less conventional type, "missing will" theme. When these three ingredients have been set on one side residuum would be left, he found, and on close inspection it might shape itself into this pretty story. Arumo, a Japanese nobleman, had been persuaded by guile into making over to his brother Sakata all future possession of their father's lands—Arumo's birthright. But Arumo was to be allowed to keep them until three more harvests had been reaped. Now, Nanoya, daughter of the high priest, loved Arumo. And as she was a blind seer, she told her father that "the moonlight blossom"—the blood-red flower that grew upon the temple porch—bloomed but once in thirty years, and when it did the oil of its seeds was priceless. And this she told to Arumo; and she gave him a root of the flower that he might plant it upon the lands that he was so wrongfully to lose. So there was no harvest on these lands for 30 years, but the harvest that came then brought to Arumo untold wealth. And Arumo and Nanoya lived there, rich and secure and in happiness, to their lives' end.

This little story of a maid's wit, far-fetched though it be, is, to my mind, admirably romantic, and helped out by all the local colour and the quick and passionate Oriental spirit with which Mr. Fernald's creations are always instinct, would ideally furnish forth a poetic little piece in one act. Now Mr. Fernald makes it into what turns out to be the finishing motive of a three-act drama—or "romance," rather (I beg Mr. Fernald's pardon—by prefixing to it two acts and a half of regular orthodox melodrama—shrouded, perhaps, in the Japanese costume, but melodrama none the less—its situations heaped up by means of the villainy of Sakata, the bad brother, of whom I have spoken. This brother haunts the play, disguised as a jirishikan, working all the ill he can to Arumo, whom he had already brought into disgrace through crimes, sacrileges, and what not, of which he and a lady accomplice of his were really guilty. By some undoubtedly clever manipulation Mr. Fernald manages to make the lovely Nanoya Sakata's unwitting instrument in inducing what he calls "the birthright." But in all these things Mr. Fernald is treading ground that has been trodden before, though, indeed, he spreads over it a carpet of the mystical manners and simple folklore of the East. Had he continued with the melodrama to the end, the play would have been one of that always acceptable type—an old friend with a new and strangely garnished face. As it is, one leaves the theatre with a sense of uneasiness, and a feeling of dissatisfaction. The melodrama is forsaken for the sake of that final idea which I started with, and that final idea is not big enough for a whole evening.

So these two things cancel themselves in a way, and one is left with the dim remembrance of a weird scene, peopled with weird folk, and vocal with weird words. In the matter of weirdness no fault can certainly be found with Mr. Fernald. He is unflinchingly courageous. It takes an act to get used to the speech of thought and language in the play. Through the whole of it characters say what they do not mean, and look where they do not go. Mr. Fernald works the fascination of cunning for all it is worth. But that subtle pleasure does not last for ever, any more than the sheer grotesquerie of metaphors that seem to us uncouth. These externals of the play show themselves, too, particularly shallow when we know the actors so well as we do Mr. Forbes-Robertson and Mrs. Patrick-Campbell. The fact that Mr. Forbes-Robertson was in a tied-up pitfall, and Mrs. Patrick-Campbell had the usual sort of cushion on her back that the method of expressing emotion, though I must say Mrs. Patrick-Campbell looks particularly pretty as a jewel of Asia. Mr. Welch supplied comedy very broadly, but with great effect as a jirishikan, a humorist not up to his sentiment.

Bolted!!

THE BRITISH INVESTMENT CORPORATION. SWINDLE.

This morning the occasion arises for asking a question which has often been asked before—What is the use of the Public Prosecutor? Week after week throughout the summer the attention of the authorities has been directed to the proceedings of a palpable swindler passing by the name of "Henry Coleman," and carrying on a bucket-shop glorified with the "high sounding" name of the British Investment Corporation, at 42, Finsbury-square, E. C. In the early days of June several of our morning-contem-

poraries allowed whole columns of their advertising space to be occupied by the phrase, "How to invest," repeated scores of times for the purpose of drawing attention to a pamphlet issued by Coleman, in which the public were invited to gamble on the *Crown System*, or, by means of blindpools. Attached to the advertisement were extracts from what purported to be an editorial article that had appeared in the *Whitehall Review*, the editor of which committed himself to this definite statement:

"We may mention that Mr. H. Coleman, the secretary of the corporation, is well known in financial circles, and his advice concerning investments is widely sought and much appreciated even by experts."

"Up to within the last fortnight 'Coleman' has regularly attracted money from unsophisticated persons by means of the following advertisement, which we quote from the *Daily Telegraph* of 9th September, 1899:

"How to invest is the title of a little work which should be read by all who, having spare capital at their command, wish to invest it to the greatest advantage.—Sent gratis and post-free by the British Investment Corporation, 42, Finsbury-square, London, E. C."

We grow tired of reminding certain of our contemporaries of the responsibility which they incur by prostituting their columns by the acceptance of the advertisements of notorious swindlers. In the case of "Coleman," it is impossible for any advertisement manager, no matter how guileless, not to have known that the man was a thief endeavoring to trade upon the greed and ignorance of the unsophisticated.

In the *Morning Leader* of 2 June, 1899, in the course of an article in which "Coleman" was denounced in the most unequivocal way, we wrote as follows:

"Reverting for a moment to the British Investment Corporation and its 'How to Invest,' we find that particulars are given of some dozen blind pools which are alleged to have returned profits since Nov., 1898, at the average rate of about £7 7s. 6d. per cent. per fortnight, it being added that no 6-monthly statement since the commencement has ever shown a loss. A business man who examines these obviously fictitious accounts will detect at once the make of the trickster. The first May syndicate is alleged to have made £9 profit in one day on an option in Canadian Pacific, £4 dollars having been given for the put and the call at 98. The second May Syndicate is alleged to have made a profit of £7 in three days' out of the payment of a 2 per cent. for put and call of £5,000 Welshbach Incandescent Preference at 94. Both transactions are palpably invented for show purposes, as it would have been quite impossible to carry them out at the alleged prices anywhere except on paper. We need not waste time or space in further serious criticism of Mr. Coleman's precious pamphlet. We only trust that none of our readers will be so misguided as to send him their spare cash."

Further strong comments which appeared in the *Star* of 22 June, 1899, and referred directly to the *Leader* article, from which the above quotation is taken, roused "Coleman" to institute legal proceedings for libel against the proprietors of the two papers. "Coleman" brought the action in his own name as proprietor of the British Investment Corporation, and in his statement of claim, wherein he assessed the damage done to his reputation at £500, he asserted that our article meant that he either alone or in conjunction with other persons, had put forward dishonest accounts of his statements to deceive the public, and to induce them to deal with him and the said British Investment Corporation, and had been and was trying to cheat and swindle, and had cheated and swindled the public."

We could not have summed up our indictment more concisely ourselves. That is exactly what we did mean when we attacked "Coleman" in our columns, and it is what we should have proved up to the hilt had the action gone to trial. Unfortunately for "Coleman" victims, he has now saved us the trouble of bringing evidence against him in open court by being numbered with the missing. With him have disappeared many thousands of pounds entrusted to him for investment.

"Coleman's" final coup was made during the first fortnight of the current month. For some weeks previously money had been rolling in from all parts of the country, attracted by the regularity with which he paid his paltry fortnightly "dividends." His method was precisely identical with that of "Perfection" Miller or Douglas, Hungerford, and Williams. When he received £100 he speedily sent to the "investor" a fortnightly "dividend" of a few shillings. This appeared to work out at a large percentage per annum, and generally produced fresh capital. The funds in "Coleman's" possession thus grew like a snowball in rolling. About three weeks ago he planned his final venture, sending out circulars to some 3,000 possible dupes, inviting them to join in a blind pool to buy Anaconda Copper Mine shares. Each letter contained a printed telegram form to be filled up, and returned to "Coleman," intimating the amount of money that was following by post. All through Monday, 11 Sept., and the succeeding days telegrams poured in to 42, Finsbury-square. Successive posts brought cheques and banknotes galore. Hundreds if not thousands of pounds came by each delivery. "Coleman" cashed all the cheques, and on Saturday morning last, having given the typewriting young lady and the office boy a fortnight's holiday, made his final bow to Finsbury-square. It is generally believed that he has gone to see the International Yacht Race. As far as we can trace, his only accomplice was a young man passing by the name of Bent, whom he called his "Confidential Clerk," and who has joined in his flight. The actual amount of his plunder will possibly never be discovered, but some weeks before the Anaconda coup he had over £6,000 to his credit at his bankers. We commend his case specially to the consideration of the Public Prosecutor. This is not the first, nor the second time that this particular form of swindle has been carried successfully on a big scale in the heart of the City. The Fields got away with £70,000. Douglas, Hungerford, and Williams are believed to have scooped in over £100,000, and now "Coleman" has repeated the coup. If the Public Prosecutor is not to take notice of barefaced robbery of this kind, what in the name of all that is wonderful is he paid to do?

Shipping.

STEAMER.

HONGKONG AND MANILA REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

FOR MANILA.

"LEGAZPI."

Captain A. Yribar, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at Noon.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight and Passage, apply to LIZARRAGA HERMANOS, Agents, No. 6, Beconsfield Arcade, Hongkong, 23rd October, 1899. [1325a]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

"CHOYSANG."

Captain Bowker, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has Accommodation for First class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 18th October, 1899. [1318a]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

